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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Mlada Fronta.

REGULATIONS FOR 1952 ON FOOD BOAP, AND CLOTHES RATION CARDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Ministry of Internal Trade, executing the government's decision of 4 December, announces that ration cards will be effective as follows starting 1 January 1952:

Ration cards for foodstuffs and ration cards for soap will be issued for every calendar month. In this way the modifications in allocations caused by the irregular lengths of periods (4 or 5 weeks) will be eliminated.

Monthly coupons for meat, bread, and baked goods will be numbered, according to their distribution, for six 5-day periods. These coupons will always be valid for 5 current days and for 5 days in advance, i.e., for a total of 10 days, at the end of which they will become void. This measure is designed to prevent the accumulation of purchases on ration cards at the beginning or end of the month.

Ration cards for clothes will be valid for one year.

Food and Sugar Cards

Beginning 1 January there will be a separate ration card for sugar and a common ration card for all other foodstuffs sold on the controlled market. These cards will then be divided according to age groups, and to adult consumers according to their occupation. The former age limit of minors is lowered from 20 to 18 years of age. For children and young people under 18 years of age there is one type of ration card for a single monthly allocation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms of augar and for candy in the same quantity as before. The food ration cards for children and young people are divided into three classes, for those under 6 years of age, from 5 to 12 years, and from 12 to 18. The allocations for these three age groups are essentially unchanged; they are simply readjusted according to monthly periods.

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There are two kinds of sugar ration cards for adult consumers:

- 1. The employees' ration card, for all employees of state, national, communal, and cooperative enterprises (except JZD /unified agricultural cooperatives/); writers, composers, and artists who are members of trade unions; students: wives of all these consumers if they are caring for at least one child under 15 years of age and if they are not helped in their household by relatives or by paid domestic workers; and housewives who are caring for at least one child under 15 years of age whose parents are both employed. Monthly allocations are the same as before.
- 2. The basic ration card, for all other consumers (including farmers and their families if they fulfill all necessary conditions). The new monthly allocation will be 200 grams less than before.

There are three types of food ration cards for adult consumers: employees' cards; cards for retired people and those receiving pensions from the National Insurance Company; and basic ration cards.

Unlike the sugar cards, the food cards provide special treatment for retired people and those who receive pensions from the National Insurance Company. They receive the same allocations of all foodstuffs as employed people, with the exception of meat, which they receive according to the basic ration card. Self-suppliers do not receive basic food ration cards, but do receive ration cards for sugar. The monthly ration of certain items issued on ration cards for employees is equivalent to the former allocation, but rounded off to allow for the old 1- and 5-week periods.

The monthly allocations of the basic ration cards are decreased as follows: bread by 333 grams, meat by 200 grams, fat by 13 grams, butter by 67 grams, sugar by 200 grams. Hence, the difference between employees' and basic rations is more pronounced.

Soap and Clothing Cards

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Soap ration cards will be issued, as before, for children under 3 years of age, for children between 3 and 14 years, and for all consumers older than 14. The adults' allocations will remain unchanged, and they will be permitted to buy toilet or shaving soap according to their choice. The soap allocation for children under 3 and for those from 3 to $1^{\rm h}$ years of age will be reduced by one piece of toilet soap every 3 months.

Clothing ration cards will be issued to babies and mothers in the same manner as before. Babies' and mothers' clothing cards issued in 1951 will be valid until 31 March 1952, and need not be exchanged for new ones. The clothing cards for newly married couples will be unchanged.

Two principal types of clothing ration cards will be introduced in 1952, i.e., clothing cards with 120 points for employed people who are entitled to employees' food ration cards, and basic clothing allotment cards with 100 points, issued to all other consumers.

Self-Suppliers

The following categories of people are regarded as self-suppliers of all kinds of foodstuffs except sugar: every owner of farm land in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare; every member of a JZD of the first or second type who entered the JZD having more than $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare of farm land; every member of a JZD of the third or fourth type; and in all cases all members of their households.

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All landless farmers and farmers owning less than $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare of land, together with their families, will be considered self-suppliers in meat after they have butchered. The self-supplier's allocation will total 120 kilograms, so that every person should receive $8 / \frac{1}{2}$ kilograms of meat monthly.

Every landowner and every landless farmer who raises any number of hens will be considered a self-supplier in eggs. The members of his household will also be considered self-suppliers.

All farmers owning less than 1 hectare of land and all landless farmers, together with the members of their households, will be considered self-suppliers in milk and butter if they own one cow. Everyone owning a she-goat will also be considered a self-supplier in milk while the goat is milking.

A self-supplier will receive employees' sugar and food ration cards if he is regularly employed by a state, national, communal, or cooperative enterprise (except a JZD); he will also receive a clothing ration card for himself personally.

Self-suppliers in food and their families will receive basic ration cards for sugar, soap ration cards, and basic ration cards for clothing. However, employed self-suppliers and their families will receive ration cards for sugar and soap only if they have delivered the prescribed quantities of meat, milk, and eggs during the previous quarter. Self-suppliers in food, including those who are employed, and their families will receive clothing ration cards only if they have complied with the conditions of their supply contracts in 1951 as to quantity and type of goods.

The village rich and contractors employing laborers, as well as their families, will not receive ration cards for sugar, food, soap, and clothing in 1952, except that children under 18 will receive ration cards in the same way as other children. This means that in farm families these children will receive ration cards for sugar, soap, and clothing only if their parents have met their supply contracts. In nonfarm families these children will receive all ration cards just as all other children of nonfarm families. They will receive basic clothing cards.

All ration cards for food, sugar, soap, and clothing will be issued in January on the basis of applications. These applications will be, as before, attached to the sugar ration cards. The regulations in force will be administered more strictly in 1952.

Supplementary Workers' Ration Cards

In 1952, the following supplementary workers' ration cards will be issued:

- 1. T card for workers in heavy industry. Their monthly rations will be equivalent to the former allocations on ration card "P" except that they will be rounded off.
- 2. TK card for heavy manual laborers in key brancher of industry. The allocations on these cards will also be rounded off, as compared to former allocations on the T card, but the fat allocation will be decreased by 100 grams.
- HP card for miners working above ground and for metallurgical workers.
 - 4. HL card for miners working underground.

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The allocations remain the same for the last two cards. These supplementary ration cards will be issued to workers providing they go to work regularly. Those who miss two shifts a month without adequate cause will lose the right to receive these cards.

Miners working in the pits will continue to receive the DN ration card in addition to the HL card, providing they fulfill their norms.

All supplementary workers' cards will be issued on the basis of detailed and accurate work records which have been prepared by the Departments of Labor and of Wages and by the chief administrations of the ministries, in collaboration with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council and with the representatives of individual employees' federations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Using these records, the enterprises will prepare lists of employees who are entitled to these supplementary ration cards. The appropriate ministry will request the supplementary ration cards from the Ministry of Internal Trade, which will then forward them to the factories by special postal service in quantities approved by the government for each ministry.

Supplementary Ration Cards for Persons Exposed to Infection and Invalids

In 1952 the following supplementary ration cards will also be issued:

- 1. IN card for medical attendants exposed to infection, and for doctors and personnel working with X-ray equipment.
- 2. MP card for mothers after confinement, which will be issued for a period of $\boldsymbol{8}$ months after confinement.
- 3. N card for invalids receiving home treatment, but only on prescription from a medical center.
 - 4. NT card for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The allocations on these cards remain the same as before.

Self-suppliers and members of their families will receive no supplementary ration cards for the sick. Supplementary ration cards will be issued by the regional national committees, with the exception of the MP card, which will be issued by the local national committee.

All regulations on the controlled supply of food, soap, and textiles will be included in a single announcement which will replace some 3,000 different announcements, decisions, decrees, and directives, all of which will be canceled simultaneously.

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